

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—No. 1223.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1869.

### THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.  
All letters to the Editor must be postpaid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

**JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS,**  
Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington.—All letters to him must be post paid.  
Feb'y. 15th, 1869.

**Doctor Joseph Buchanan**  
WILL PRACTICE PHYSIC in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

**Doctor Joseph Boswell**  
HAS removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. Feb'y. 16th, 1869.

**CASH GIVEN FOR HEMP,**  
By Fisher & Sutton.  
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.  
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1869.

**TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,**  
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.  
E. SHARPE.

**Wanted to Contract**  
FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS STONE COALS,  
Delivered at this place, apply to Cuthbert Banks.  
Lex. Nov. 28 1868.

**HART, BARTON & HART.**  
WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Heads of Tobacco.  
March 13th 1869.

**FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN,**  
USED to house work, on six months' credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with an approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

**ALL PERSONS** are hereby forewarned from trading for or purchasing a certain tract of Land in Woodford county, containing 276 acres, wherein Abner Rucker lives, as I have paid Rucker's bond for the conveyance of said land.  
Abner Rucker.  
March 20, 1869.

**GARRETT AND MILLS**  
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of **MERCHANDIZE,**  
Which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.  
Lexington, February, 1869.

I want to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boone's Creek, Fayette county.  
Jeremiah Rogers.  
Feb'y. 16, 1869.

**POSTLETT WHART'S TAVERN,**  
LEXINGTON, (Ky.)  
ON Main Street, corner of Limestone Street, lately occupied by Mr. Joshua Wilson. J. Postlethwait has taken up his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.  
January 20, 1869

**HAVANNAH SUGAR.**  
Do. lump do.  
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,  
COFFEE, and  
RICE.  
For Sale by  
JAMES WIER.  
November 7, 1868

**FLOUR, PORK, AND WHISKEY.**  
I WISH to contract for a quantity of the above mentioned articles, to be delivered at Natchez, Fort Adams, &c. as early as practicable.  
James Morrison.  
Lexington, October 19th, 1868.

I will give the highest price in cash, for SALT PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.  
Robert Miller.  
Lexington Jan. 30th, 1869.

**TO BE SOLD**  
To the highest bidder, 12 months credit, by giving bond and good security, on the 10th day of April next if fair, if not the next fair day, 12 or 14 head of horses, consisting of brood mares, colts, and draft horses—A wagon and gears, with farming utensils, house hold furniture &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, at the plantation of the subscriber, one and a half miles from Lexington.  
George Tegarden.  
March 3d, 1869.

I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy **NEGRO MEN,**  
to work at the Little Sandy Salt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.  
The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Oba Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber,  
Alfred W. Grayson.

### NOTICE.

I WISH to sell that eligible situation for a country seat, one and a half miles from Lexington, formerly occupied by Joshua Humphreys, ten, sixty acres of Land, on which is a fine Apple and Peach Orchard, eight acres of good Timothy Meadow, a Well of Water equal to any in the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises.  
Geo. Tegarden.  
Note. If sale is not made before the 15th March, it will be for RENT.  
G. T.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Shoe Thread, 6 and 700 for which Cash and merchandise will be given at the store of Mr. William Leavy in Lexington. The thread will be taken as it comes from the wheel.  
Peter Mason.  
Jan'y. 11th 1869. 3m 53

**TO SPORTSMEN.**  
Two Subscriptions, one for four years old, the other for three years old, sweepstakes, \$25 each, to be run at the Lexington course, the first on the 4th May next, and the second on the 11th May next, are lodged at the bar of the Kentucky Hotel, to close on the 10th of April—  
March 1869

**A piece of Steel,**  
SAID to have been found by a Negro Man in Fisher's lane, but which is suspected to have been stolen, is lodged at this office. The owner, by proving the same, and paying charges, can get it.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.  
By order of the assignees.  
Lexington, September 19, 1868.

**Fresh Garden and Grass Seeds.**  
JUST received from Philadelphia and for sale by the subscriber, at his old established Seed Shop and Nursery; where all descriptions of SEEDS may be had through the season; opposite Daniel Bradford's printing office, Main Street, Lexington.  
Daniel White.

Mrs. WHITE has for sale an extensive variety of fashionable Millinery.

**ALL persons indebted to the** Estate of Hezekiah Harrison Deed, are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment, as the nature of the business will not admit of any indulgence. Those persons who may have any demands against the Estate will please to come forward prepared for a settlement.

Jane Harrison. } Exor's  
Ambrose Young. }

**Valuable Property For Sale.**  
A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Gretnery. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.  
Should the above property not be sold, in two weeks the buildings will be rented.  
Lexington, October 11, 1868.

**RICH'D. BARRY,**  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER;  
At the sign of the  
**MAMMOTH SHOE,**

NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality.—That he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.  
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1868.

**BOATS FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the cove of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.  
Thomas Hart.  
Nov. 25, 1868.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
FOR SALE, or lease for one or more years, on low terms, the plantation on which the subscriber lives, eight miles from Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown; with a good Saw and Grist mill, 60 acres of clear land, 8 of which is meadow. Also is wanted, a person of sobriety, industry, and good character, to manage a place on the shares; a man with a small family will be preferred.  
John Calboon.  
March 3d, 1869.

**A REQUEST.**  
HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.  
WILLIAM T. BARRY  
December 17th, 1867.

### LEXINGTON ACADEMY

#### BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Academy will open again on Monday March 13th, and that every branch of education hitherto taught, will be carried on with the same anxious care, that she trusts has, by this time, marked her character.—She is much gratified by having it in her power, to render the institution more extensively useful, by the additional talents of Mrs. Mentelle, of whose abilities she avails herself, in teaching the French language and Dancing.

The following young ladies received honorary premiums at the late examination; viz:  
Miss Sophia Hunt, for English Syntax, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural Philosophy.  
Miss Sidney Boyd, for Parsing, Astronomical Problems, and Dramatic rehearsals.

Miss Nannette Price, for reading and Arithmetic.  
Miss R. Warfield, for composition.  
Miss Mary M'Nair, for spelling.  
Miss Eliza January, for reading in the second class.

Miss Stout, for spelling in the second class.  
And Miss Robert, in addition to the honorary premium, received an elegant Bible for the extraordinary beauty of her large and small hand writing.

**THE PUBLIC**  
ARE cautioned against purchasing from Andrew F. Price, or any other person, pretending to be the agent of the late house of Cockrane and Thursby of Philadelphia, any property of that house, because the subscriber has instituted suit against the said firm to subject the whole of their property in Kentucky to the demand of the subscriber.

John Brown.  
Bloomfield, Mason county.  
2d March, 1869.

**WANTED—A Journeyman Shoe-maker and Apprentice.**

THE subscriber has just arrived from England, and is now carrying on his business of Boots and Shoe making, in Mill street, four doors from Mr. Craig's Store, and opposite Mrs. Barton's. If all mankind were as great enemies to flattery as myself, they would use equally as little of it; therefore I have only informed the public where I am to be found, and where they may be supplied with Boots & shoes as good as can be got in Lexington, and on as reasonable terms.

John Dutton.

**For Sale.**

A Valuable tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains, with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglenc.  
Opposite the Market House Lexington, Ky.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive, the following articles in payment, viz. County sugar at 9d per pound, 1 tobacco at 9d per hundred, Whiskey at 16d per gallon, county Y Linnen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late stagnation act passed by the legislature of this State, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N B 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

**NOTICE.**  
The heirs of Samuel Kelly dec. are hereby informed, that I have executed a deed to them, for one hundred acres of land, agreeably to my bond given to said Samuel; and that said deed will be recorded, as soon as the tax is paid thereon, and said bond given up to me. The deed is lodged with the clerk of the county court of Fayette county, where it may be seen: I had no official information of the names of the heirs, and may possibly have omitted some, I therefore request information, if the names of any are omitted, in order that I may insert them in the deed before it is recorded.

JOHN BRADFORD.  
March 23th, 1869.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

### LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

**AN ACT** to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo nor merchandise on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

**SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,** That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse with or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof; and if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel, unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars; and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

**SEC. 3. And be it further enacted,** That from and after the twentieth day of May next, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships and vessels sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, or chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, or chartered or employed by the government of either country, shall after the said twentieth day of May next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

**SEC. 4. And be it further enacted,** That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great Britain. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels, wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared for any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, or which had departed for such port by permission of the President, under the act supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

**SEC. 5. And be it further enacted,** That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May be imported into the United States or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after the said twentieth of May, be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

**SEC. 7. And be it further enacted,** That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported, or landed, or attempted to be imported, or landed without a permit, the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omission, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

**SEC. 8. And be it further enacted,** That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares or merchandise, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares or merchandise subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares and merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

**SEC. 9. And be it further enacted,** That the following additions shall be made to the oath affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May viz. "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board (in the denomination and name of the vessel) any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

**SEC. 10. And be it further enacted,** That the following addition be made after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares and merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

**SEC. 11. And be it further enacted,** That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, that in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation; after which the trade of the United States, suspended by this act, and by the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto may be renewed with the nation so doing; Provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred, by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and devalue of such articles.



terminal, shall be recovered and distributed, in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound therefor to any foreign port or place, with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this section, be again permitted, shall give bond to the United States, with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed, to any foreign port, nor trade with any country other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been, or may be permitted by this act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo, on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise to any foreign port or place, be, and the same is hereby repealed, after the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, except so far as they relate to Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either; *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been, or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port, with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall with the master have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, if the vessel is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States; and in a sum four times the value, if the vessel is owned in part or in whole by any foreigner or foreigners that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel; nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled, "an act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, 'an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States,' and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with.—And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond, shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond produce to the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; or failure whereof the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgement shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats, either not masted, or not decked, to give bond, and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to collection districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts,) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nine: *Provided, however*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, owned by citizens of the United States, bound to another port of the said States or licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any specie or goods, wares or merchandize, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless

the owner, consignee, agent or factor, shall with the master give bond with one or more sureties, to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be reloaded in some port of the United States: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agents, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize passed the eighteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the act supplementary thereto, be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the said twentieth day of May next: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of the said acts, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered with cost of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the U. S. of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer; and that the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after the end of the next session of congress.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. N. MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 1, 1809.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

#### IMPORTANT CIRCULAR. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 3d March, 1809.

SIR  
I herewith transmit a printed copy of an act "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes."

The provisions of the first and second section, extend to public ships and vessels of France, the regulations already in force in relation to public vessels of G. Britain.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sections take effect after the 15th day of this month—after which day, vessels owned by citizens of the United States may be cleared for any foreign port or place other than those excepted by the 12th section on giving bond in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, and in other respects complying with the requisites of the second section of the act of January last. It follows, that the provision in the last mentioned section requiring bond in six times the value of the vessel and cargo is repealed from and after the fifteenth of this month.

The law remains in full force in relation to vessels owned by foreigners—and, in addition thereto, bond in four times the value and cargo must be required from such vessels, whether they sail in ballast or with the cargo which they had brought in, that

they shall not proceed to forbidden ports, &c. in the form prescribed by the 13th section. Not even English vessels can, after that day be cleared for the dominions of England, or French vessels for the dominions of France. Packets and other vessels, excepted under the first section of the act, may however be permitted to proceed. No foreign vessel whatever and wherever bound, can take any cargo on board.

The coasting trade is, by the 14th section released from every impediment laid by the embargo laws, such provisions excepted as are contained in the 15th section. All instructions therefore, on that subject are revoked and particularly those respecting re-shipments. Detentions are still however authorized in cases where there is sufficient cause to apprehend that an evasion of the law is intended.—And the provisions applicable to districts adjacent to foreign territories remain in force. But you are authorized to grant permissions to proceed to New Orleans, unless you have reason to believe that there is an intention to evade or violate the laws, in which case you will refer the application to this Department.

Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government, (other than Great Britain or France) and not in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France, is open by the law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies—but you will suspend until the question has been better investigated, granting clearances for any part of the Island of St. Domingo or the Kingdom of Italy.

Colonies conquered by and in possession of G. Britain or France are prohibited.

I am yours,  
Respectfully,  
ALBERT GALLATIN.  
Collector of the port of

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.  
Received by the United States dispatch ship Union, arrived yesterday at New Castle—she sailed from L'Orient, in France, on the 12th December, and from Plymouth, England, the 4th of January.

#### THE REGENCY.

An intelligent passenger, with whom we have conversed, informs, that such was the infirmity of the king, a regency was about to be formed in Great Britain; and furnishes us with the following list of persons who are to compose the government, viz.

The Queen,  
The Prince of Wales,  
The Duke of Portland,  
The Archbishop of Canterbury,  
The Lord Chancellor.

The investigation on the convention of Cintra was closed, and the result sanctioned by the king—by this it appears, that Sir Hew Dalrymple, and the other officers concerned, were acquitted of all censure.

A second armistice, to continue one month, has been agreed upon between the Swedes and Russians. It was confidently expected in England, that Sweden would be compelled to make a peace, and to exclude British commerce from her ports.

*This Gaz.*

The ship Union, belonging to this port, arrived from L'Orient and Falmouth, yesterday. In her came Mr. Purviance, and lieut. Gibbons, with dispatches from the ambassadors of the United States, at London and Paris.

We have received a single letter from Spain, from an officer in the Irish legion, with the bulletins up to No. 8, only; and the advices by that medium, only to the 24th November. The Irish Legion forms part of the division of gen. Gobert, and had been much distinguished in movements towards Madrid, which are described as unprecedented for their rapidity, combination and effects.

The English translations which have been published, have been pitifully mutilated, and the effects diminished; and their general tenor much obscured.

British accounts are received in town, down to the 3d January; from which we learn,

That Mr. Canning had been removed from the station of minister for foreign affairs; and was succeeded by the 30 years deadly enemy of America, and of human virtue, Dundas, alias Melville.

The news of a non-importation law had reached England, and very lively sentiments had been excited on this subject; so that a war against America could not be so unpopular in England as formerly; the ministry having completely succeeded in removing the odium of their own measures, and making a strong impression in England that the American government was sold to France. The publications of this infamous character which have appeared in the sea-ports, have been published in England, and circulated to an astonishing extent, and with corresponding effect. It was the current belief in England, that if the non-importation law should be passed by congress, that immediately after hostilities would follow.

The crimes of the British king, and the ruin of his armies in Spain, had plunged him again into infamy more extravagant than after the sham battle of Hondschoote; and the queen's friends were about to compromise with the other aristocratic faction, to form a regency, in which the prince of Wales was to be the regent, and Grenville and Windham to hold eminent places. The duke of Portland to have a pension; the duke of Bedford to be lord lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Arthur Wellesley to have the command in Spain; lords Melville

and Grenville, Hawksbury and Castlereagh, to be of the ministry; and lord Erskine and Mr. Tierney to be replaced in their former stations.

Propositions for a peace had been sent to Bayonne, but it seems though they were received, it was signified that they would not be opened until the imperial eagles were erected at Madrid and Lisbon. The British minister was treated with great attention at Bayonne, having a guard of honour and equestrian in constant attendance day and night.

The expedition under general Prevost, it is stated, was originally intended to occupy the Floridas, under the limits of the treaty of 1762. [This comprehends Orleans and part of the Mississippi territory above Natchez.] but, that direction was changed by the advice of the friends of England in the old colonies.

A vessel with a rich cargo of English manufactures, bound for New-York, was captured in the British channel and carried into Dipepe.

A squadron of 14 sail of the line, and 11 frigates was reported to have escaped from Brest, and to be destined for the coast of Spain. A British fleet was to be dispatched in search of them.

The legion of the French army under the duke of Abrantes (Junot) had not joined the grand army, but pursued its route from Yrum towards Lisbon, where it was expected to reach on the 11th of December.

The grand army were in possession of Madrid on the 4th Dec. The army had formed itself into a line of circumvallation round it, and summoned the place to a peaceable surrender, in preference to entering it in military force; while the summons were deliberating, the miners were set to work, and notice was given that if the white flag was not elevated the next day by 2 o'clock, the city would be blown up. The city surrendered, and all the arms and stores were delivered up to the victors. Amnesty and security were proclaimed: a French soldier caught in stealing a watch, was shot in front of the army. Tranquillity was established in Madrid.

Four of the corps of the army had advanced into Andalusia; and the reserve from Thoulouse had entered Spain.

The siege of Barcelona had been raised by the 7th corps of the army, commanded by gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, and that corps had been reinforced from France. A large French army and park was forming in Catalonia, and the siege of Rosas was pressed with great vigor.

The Madrid advices say that it was intended to besiege Gibraltar.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the L'Etoile from Guadaloupe, for Bordeaux, which vessel put in here in distress, having sprung both her masts in the Mona passage when chased by two English frigates, we learn that Guadaloupe was expected to be attacked every day by the English who had with 12,000 men made an attack on Martinique, and were repulsed in two general engagements, in one of which the English lost 2000 and the French 800 men. The English still remained on the island which was blockaded by about 60 vessels of war. The English 74 the Captain, late Nelson's flag ship, and a brig was driven ashore and lost.

The French burnt all the vessels in Port Royal Harbor, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.

Several British vessels had arrived at Dominique with the wounded from Martinique.

The British have not attacked Fort Royal, the strong hold of the island, in fact, the Gibraltar of the W. Indies.—Their attack was directed against St. Pierre, the commercial capital: they landed in three divisions, one immediately in the city and on the right and left: they were repulsed from the latter points with great slaughter. The city being an open road, and defended with but two small batteries, could not easily resist their landing.

From the same source we learn that a vessel had arrived at Guadaloupe from L'Orient, which left Jan. 4, bringing accounts that Bonaparte and his brother Joseph entered Madrid on the 4th Dec. The Spanish Junta had capitulated and entered into engagement with the French emperor, that none of the English troops should escape from Spain, and delivered themselves up as hostages to Bonaparte for the fulfillment thereof. Bilboa was taken, with a number of English vessels which were in harbor. Junot had marched against Lisbon. Vast quantities of English goods have been seized and confiscated.

The cause of the Spanish priests and their English auxiliaries appears to be now decided. It is very questionable whether any of the English will be able to reach any one port to re-embark. Bonaparte on entering Madrid issued a manifesto holding the Spaniards responsible for every Englishman in the country. The bulletins down to the 15th have been received at Guadaloupe, but our informant did not know their contents.

This stroke of the French emperor should terminate in the capture of the three grand English armies will have a great effect in restoring the tranquillity of Europe. Before a great number of the flour of the English nobility there are above forty members of the British parliament with the armies in Spain.

*(Balt. Amer.)*

#### PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

*French Bulletins.*—We have received the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth bulletins of the French army. The fourteenth is dated Dec. 5, and contains an account of the advance of the army, and summoning of the town. It states that marquis Peral was detected putting sand into the cartridges, and immediately hanged:—3 or 400 monks were employed in Madrid in making them.

The following extracts from the fourteenth bulletin are most worthy of notice:

To take Madrid by assault, might be a military operation of little difficulty; but to engage that great city to surrender, by employing alternately force and persuasion, and by refusing the people of property, and real good men, from the oppression un-

der which they groaned; this was what was really difficult. All the exertions of the emperor, during these two days, had no other end. They have been crowned with the greatest success.

It would have been difficult to form a conception of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, if a great number of prisoners, arrived in succession, had not given an account of the frightful scenes of every description, of which that capital presented the spectacle. They had interdicted the streets, erected parapets on the boulevards, baracades of bales of wool, and of cotton had been formed; the windows had been stoppered with mattresses. Those of the inhabitants who despaired of a successful resistance were flying into the fields—others who had perceived some share of reason, and who preferred appearing in the midst of their property before a generous enemy, to abandoning it to the pillage of their fellow citizens, demanded that they should not expose themselves to an assault. Those who were strangers to the town, or who had nothing to lose, were for a defence to the last extremity, accused the troops of the line of treason, and obliged them to continue their fire.

At five o'clock general Morla, (this is the former governor of Cadiz) one of the members of the military junta, and don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of his serene highness, the major general. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion, that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness; but that the lowest classes of people, and the crowd of men, strangers to Madrid, wished to defend themselves, and thought they could do it with effect. They requested the day of the 4th to make the people listen to reason.

The conduct of the English is shameful. On the 24th Nov. they were at the Escurial to the number of 6000 men. They passed some days there. They pretended they would do nothing less than pass the Pyrenees, and come to the Garonne. Their troops are very fine and well disciplined. The confidence with which they had inspired the Spaniards is inconceivable. Some hoped that this division would go to Somosierra; others, that it would come to defend the capital of so dear an ally. Scarcely were they informed that the emperor was at Somosierra, when the English troops beat a retreat on the Escurial. From thence combining their march with the division that was at Salamanca, they have taken their course towards the sea.

The general of brigade, Maifon, has been wounded. General Brayerre, who advanced imprudently the moment the firing ceased, has been killed. Twelve soldiers have been killed, and fifty wounded. Bonaparte addressed general Morla in severe terms, for his conduct at Cadiz, and closed by desiring him to "return to Madrid—I give you till 6 o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword." The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English, said to have been pronounced by an aged Spaniard. The principal reproach is, that an army of 40,000 British troops had not appeared on the Ebro at a proper period of the council.

The 15th Bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7. It contains the particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves with promotions. It states, that general Lubienki had, on the second, reconquered the remains of the army of Castanos, at Gaudalaxara, under the command of general Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the general junta. Then follows a long tirade against the duke Don Infantado, who is accused of having been the principal actor in the business of the Escurial (the abdication of Charles IV.) the principal councillor of Ferdinand the VII. and attached to the interest of England. This declaration ends with asking—"and what will he gain by his conduct? He will lose his titles, his property valued at 2,000,000 of livres a year, and he will go to London to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honour and their country to the injustice of their cause." The bulletin continues, "as soon as the report of the chief of squadron, count Lubienki, was known, the duke of Istria, put himself in march, with 16 squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The duke of Belluno followed with the infantry. The duke of Istria arrived at Gaudalaxara, and found there the rear guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed, and made 500 prisoners. The general of division Ruffin, and the brigade of dragons of Angoulême, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and their troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia.

The general of division Lahouffaye entered the Escurial on the 3d. Five or 600 persons wished to defend the convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack."

The 15th bulletin, dated Madrid Dec. 8, begins like the preceding, with praises and rewards of distinguished officers. The gen. of division Ruffin having passed the Tago at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocaña, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca.

The English fly on every side. The division of Lasalle has, however, fallen in with 16 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were flagglers, or such who had gone astray.

#### PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

The Encounter gun brig arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a passage of five days. She brought private letters from thence, dated the 27th ult. which state that a messenger had left Sir David Baird's army on the 18th, at Benevento, and passed through Sir J. Moore's army on the morning of the



19th, both armies were in good health and spirits. Gen. Blake had made a stand, and was collecting his army at Leon. It was confidently asserted at Vigo that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it, and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death several thousands of the enemy, whose bodies were piled up in heaps in the streets. The loss of the French in killed and wounded at Madrid, Saragossa and Maffaredo, is stated to be 30,000 men. These letters also state, that, the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them, made 200 prisoners, and destroyed the rest. It was also reported that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Vendee and La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

We find in the accounts received from Truro, that Corunna papers had reached that place to the 26th ult. They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French had been much worsted. It is added that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed for treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies, a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the convents, and were at work in the trenches. The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Bonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain. They confirm the union of the British generals and Romanas, and state they were going to march to Valladolid with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Altoraga. Corunna is certainly situated at a great distance from Madrid the principal scene of action; yet we feel little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romanas, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palafox, near Saragossa, over Marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very shy and obscure in their mention of that town.

Chronicle office, Plymouth, Jan. 31.

Two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Joseph hired cutter in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the Encounter gun boat of the MASSACRE of the French, in Madrid, and that TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND FRENCHMEN HAD FALLEN by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

The editor of the Greenock Advertiser, of December 26, (the latest) complains of not having received any late news from Spain. He does not know on what terms the people of Madrid capitulated—the mere occupation of Madrid, he says, is of little importance as to the result of the contest. Our government has not, as was reported, abandoned the plan of military co-operation, which had been formed for Spain. It is said 30,000 troops will be added to those in that country. A large number of transports were contracted for on Monday, at a guinea per ton.

From our correspondent at London. Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of Spanish affairs, the generous spirit of British liberty suffers no abatement from these accounts.—The subscription towards clothing the Spanish patriots is kept up briskly.—This very day, his grace the duke of Queensbury subscribed to the fund, the generous donation of 5000l. which will no doubt prove a stimulus in other distinguished characters to follow his grace's example.

Stocks have fallen this day about 3-8 per cent, in consequence of the Spanish news.

GREENOCK, Dec. 26.

A Cottenburg mail arrived on Tuesday and brought important though not unexpected intelligence. The Swedes, reduced by sickness and the sword to less than one third the Russian army, which has lately been largely reinforced, have been compelled to sign a convention, by which they oblige themselves to retire from Veaborg, and behind the Ulea, thus abandoning Finland.

The Gazette contains the details of the action between the St. Florenza, and the Piedmontaise, in which the gallant captain Hardinge lost his life, almost in the moment of victory.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT LLOYD'S.

"London, Thursday evening, 7 o'clock." The books at Lloyd's to-day, exhibit a melancholy catalogue of upwards of fifty shipwrecks, in about twenty of which the crews are stated to have perished.

"It has been finally resolved to place Sir A. Wellesly at the head of the new armies which are going to Spain. His appointment is said to have originated with the king, who declared himself perfectly satisfied with his conduct in Portugal. It is a curious fact, although not generally known, that Col. Delbrow, one of the king's equerries, attended regularly

every day at the court of embassy at Chelfo, and took notes of the proceedings, which he has been in the habit of reading to the king and royal family, every evening. Sir A. Wellesly has been frequently heard to say, that after his experience of the battle of Vimiera, he would not scruple to meet with a French army, with half the number of British troops. "I have seen the Mahratta, and other native troops of India, routed and dispersed a thousand times, but I declare to God," said Sir Arthur to a military friend, "I never saw them rally in greater disorder, or with more appearance of terror, than the French regiments did in Portugal, after having experienced the effect of the British bayonet."

"Among the regiments ordered for embarkation, all the battalions of Scotch regiments, not already employed, are mentioned—and I repeat that Sir A. Wellesly's private friends already regard him as the commander in chief.

"It has been rumoured for some days, that government have been in possession of intelligence, from Spain of a more gloomy description, than that of the defeated and routed patriots. The duke de L'Infantado the duke del Parque, the duke de Medina de Celi, being the chief grandees of Spain, and don Pedro Cevallos, that redoubted champion of injured royalty, have all been detected in keeping up a secret correspondence with the French government, and they were on the point of being seized, when the Junta was forced to fly from Madrid on the approach of the French.

"A gentleman from L'Orient, who was upon 'Change to-day asserts, that throughout all France especially on the sea coast there is at present as great an influx of colonial produce and British commodities as there could be during a profound peace. This is said to arise from the immense number of captures daily made by the French privateers, besides the great success they have lately had in bringing home cargoes from their West India islands in corvettes or fast sailing armed vessels.

"The determination evinced by ministers to send a fresh armament to Spain, has somewhat raised the spirits of the citizens, to-day, and several shipments have been made for Cadiz and St. Lucar."

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The American ship Union arrived at Plymouth, from L'Orient, has on board a messenger with dispatches from the French government to America and came to Plymouth to take on board a messenger from this country, whose arrival from London was hourly expected. As Congress met on the 7th ult, we may consider it a fortunate circumstance that the intelligence from Spain that would reach America about that time, was unfavorable to France—and that the determination of Congress respecting the embargo must have been taken, before any account of the reverses sustained by the Spanish nation could be received in that country.

A considerable embarkation of artillery will take place at Portsmouth this day for Spain.

Several transports are ordered to Cork, to take oats and forage to Spain, for the use of our cavalry.

From the London Statesman.

The following article is copied from the last night's London Gazette. At the court of Queen's Palace, this 21st of December, 1808, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, in virtue of the power reserved to him by two certain acts, passed in the 48th year of his Majesty's reign, the one entitled, "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, the duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes, therein enumerated, in forbearance of the provisions of certain orders in council;" the other entitled "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandizes, therein enumerated;" is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that until further orders shall be made herein, the operation of the aforelaid acts be suspended, as to any duties on exportation granted by the said acts so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any country for the time being in amity with his Majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, which articles have been, or shall be, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships, or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce or manufacture.

And his Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforelaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the

aforelaid acts be in like manner suspended, as to any duties on the exportation of goods, wares or merchandize, which have been or may be condemned as prize.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly. W. FAWKENER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

On Friday lieutenant Gibbons, the messenger from England, and on Saturday Mr. Purviance, the messenger from France, arrived in this city, from on board the United States ship Union, which they left in the Delaware at New Castle.

The Union left Plymouth on the 3d of January, and ever since leaving port has been exposed to the most furious storms.

By her, despatches from England are received, which we understand, do not otherwise change the subsisting relations between the United States and Great Britain than as they may be affected by the order of council [extracted from the London Gazette of Dec. 27th.]

The despatches received from France are of the same character with those from England, and do not change the previous state of relations between the United States and France. We understand that the despatches from this country were not received in France until the 16th of November, and that the latest letter from General Armstrong is dated December 6th, during which time the Emperor was absent in the Spanish campaign. No modification of the Milan Decree had taken place.

The French papers brought by the Union contain no news, the having left L'Orient the 12th of December.

In England the price of flour, on the departure of the Union, was nineteen dollars a barrel; in France seven dollars.

By the Union, we have received London papers to the 20th of December, inclusive. They abound with speculations, on American affairs, and particularly on the message of the President, and the early measures of Congress.

The most important news they furnish is gleaned principally from the 14th, 15th, and 16th Bulletins of the army of Spain—from which we learn, that Madrid surrendered to the French, very trifling previous resistance having been made, on the 5th of December; Bonaparte commanding in person; that tranquility was soon restored, after little disturbance or injury to the inhabitants; that Gen. Ruffin had passed the Tagus at Aranjuez; that the whole of the country confines of La Mancha, was open to French Cavalry, which were advancing upon Portugal; and that the English were flying in every direction.

CONGRESS.

Evening Session, 5 o'clock.

March 3, 1809.

EXPENDITURES OF THE PUBLIC MONIES.

Mr. Randolph after some prefatory remarks offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the allowance of 1433 dollars and 16 cents for '36 extra rations per day' made by the department of war to Brigadier General Wilkenon at Natchitoches, from the 13th to the 30th September, 1806, and from the 1st of October to the 11th November, in the same year, and whilst commanding at New Orleans, from 12th November, 1805, to 24th November, 1807, and of 600 dollars for 'quarters, stables, &c.' at the same place is contrary to law: the said allowance being expressly prohibited by the act passed the 16th day of March, 1802, entitled 'an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.'

The House agreed to consider the resolution, by yeas and nays, 55 to 48.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved that it lie on the table.

Messrs. Randolph, Rowan and Gardener, opposed Mr. Jackson's motion, and Messrs. Jackson, Holland and Nelson supported.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, after a debate of two hours, (which may be given hereafter,) Ayes 65.

Mr. Randolph asked leave to lay another resolution on the table along side the former, and laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That an advance of pay for the months of March, April and May, and a further advance of pay for the months of June, July, August, September, October and November, in 1809, has been made by the department of war, to brigadier general Wilkinson, and that when the said advances were made, the said brigadier general Wilkinson stood indebted in a large amount to the United States, on the books of the accountant of the war department, and that the said advances of pay were contrary to law.

Mr. Randolph moved that the first resolution be printed—Carried 44 to 42.

Mr. R. then moved that the second resolution be printed—Negative, 40 to 38.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 4.

We learn that on Friday last the powder mill of Mr. John Tucker, about five miles from Paris, in Bourbon county, blew up, and Mr. Samuel Tucker and Mr. John Jones were both killed. There was about 700lb. powder in the mill, and it is supposed that a particle of flint must have been in the salt-petre or brimstone, which occasioned the explosion.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, 16th March.

"Dispatches were received by the Union, a few days since, from France and England. Nothing favourable—we seem to be lost sight of in the interesting affairs of Spain &c. No doubt seems how to be entertained of the fate of Spain and Portugal—they have fallen by the arms of Bonaparte. What effect this will have on the conduct of the belligerents towards this country, it is impossible to foretell.—We shall know by the next Congress. A trade has been opened with friendly powers, and intercourse suspended with the belligerents—it was the only measure in which the republicans could unite. It will operate very much in favour of the Western country. Hemp, Cordage &c. will be higher than usual—Flour has advanced. Our non-intercourse is at least a protest against the orders and decrees; the vessels are all going out from Alexandria; the Yankees will be out; the great capitalists of Philadelphia, New-York, &c. will not venture. If our merchants go to France or England, our government will not be responsible. This measure will afford a temporary relief to our people from the pressure of the Embargo. The West India market will be supplied from the U. States, and it will afford more time to ascertain what course is best. All liberal men here, admit the difficulties and embarrassments of our situation. What will be done by the next Congress, it is difficult to conjecture. Whether war, non-intercourse, or an unequalled repeal of the embargo and non-intercourse, and letting our merchants shift for themselves, I will not even guess."

Extract of a letter from John Pope, esq. to his friend in Lexington.

"Washington City, March 17th, 1809.

"You complain of the irregularity of the mail. I have received a number of letters from Kentucky on that subject, during the last session of Congress. The causes of complaint were communicated to the Post-master General, with an earnest request that he would take immediate steps to remove them: he evinced every disposition to do so, and proposed to employ any person the Kentucky representation would recommend, to carry the mail on the route from Chillicothe to Frankfort. I did, with others, wait on Mr. Granger, named to him James Johnson, Esq. of Scott county, who we had reason to believe would undertake the business, and pledged ourselves for his faithful performance of his contract. We were induced to do this both by a sense of duty to our constituents, and a solicitude to receive our letters and papers regularly from Kentucky; for I assure you that I feel as much chagrin at the failure of a mail from the western country as you can at its failure from this city. From the date of your last letter, I presume the evils complained of no longer exist. I hope we shall have things better ordered.

I shall set out in a few days for the eastern states. I will endeavour to procure some of the Merino sheep, and have them sent to Kentucky."

Although letters have been received from the city of Washington to the 17th ult. yet our papers are no later than the 10th.

The Baltimore Evening Post, in relating the accounts brought by the arrival from Guadalupe, says,—"about the middle of the same month (December) the junta capitulated, and closed all the Spanish ports against the re-embarkation of the British army, engaging to surrender the whole to Napoleon, as prisoners of war."

It is with concern we announce the resignation of Mr. Trimble as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. We fear that the wretched parsimonious policy which has been adopted by the Legislature, has compelled this gentleman to resign the high and important station he lately held, and whose duties he discharged with so much credit to himself, and advantage to his country. The public loudly called for a change of the members of the old court—they obtained their wish—a handsome assemblage of talents were procured—industry and ability characterized their proceedings, and their decisions inspired universal confidence. It remained only for the Legislature to award them a compensation commensurate with the labor imposed upon these gentlemen, to secure for the country a Superior Court commanding the respect and approbation of the community at large. They have failed to do so—and we fear that other resignations will soon follow, unless the obvious and just remedy is applied. [Palladium.]

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—SENATE, March 4.

Two communications were this day received from his Honor the lieutenant Governor containing the Dissent and objections to the bill for "securing the people of this Commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling houses," and one bill for setting apart the North-Eastern section of Falmouth into a town, by the name of Preble. On the question—"Shall these bills pass notwithstanding the Dissent and objection of the Executive?"—there appeared on the former one Yeas 10, Nays 18 and on the latter Yeas 16 Nays 17.—The constitution requiring two thirds of the votes, in all similar cases.—The bills of course were lost.

From the Boston Repertory, March 7.

A gentleman passed through this town yesterday morning, on his way from the Vineyard, who left the island of Trinidad on the 28th Jan. The day Mr. — left Trinidad the packet arrived with London papers to Dec. 27th.

News had been received at Trinidad of a combination among several

of the officers and some other principal characters, to establish an independent government, in Caraccas (Spanish Main)—but the people rose, in the name of Ferdinand VII. and seized the revolutionists, 24 of whom had been beheaded.

ORIGINAL.

Lines sent by the author with a scale and pair of dividers, which he had borrowed, and kept longer than the promised time of return. NOO bonny scribbling things, I send ye hame; Ye'r na' a pin the worse sin here ye came; But O, your maister swears (tho' not in anger) By a' that's guid, ye shall stay here na langer. Many a bonny freck an curious caper, An plans ye've spraddled out on sheets o' paper, O' Goshen's lots an lan, till I've been sick. Again for me ye're ne'er to mak a prick. Gang, lang-legs, wi' your slender sister scale, An ha' a care—she's auld an unco' frail. She's at your constant guide in a' your pranks, An tells ye just how wide to spread your shanks. An gif ye brazen heed I see na mair, I wi' na, can na say, the deil may care— For Ise be unco' loth with thee to part; But I'll tak care it shall na brak my heart. Ise gan to get some new ones for my sel, An no doubt they will serve me quite as well As you can do, an may be something mair, For ye's be auld, an guid deal worse the wear. Lang shanks, ye've me leg shorter than the ither, The peg i' the knee makes me outstrip its brier; I found it out just by your todlin motion, When ye were stradin o'er the land o' Goshen! Ise tell your sony master how to mend ye, Tho' he's determin'd never mair to lend ye. The ben o' your knee's no right about the bevel; Then tell him tak a file, an mak it level, An gie the peg a rub about the snout, 'Twill gripe this leg, an canna shove it out. Noo fare ye well—tho' I minn here declare, Beyond my word, o'er lang, I've kept ye here; An tho' I ne'er mair see your bonny pranks, For me please gi' your master munny thanks.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

### TWO PAIR OF SAWYERS,

For which 12 dollars per month, will be given to white men, and 10 do. for black men, and it required, one half of the first months wages shall be paid in advance, and may have employment from one to six months.

Inquire of PORTER CLAY, living between Mr. Richard Allen and Mr. John Higbee's on Curd's road, April 3rd 1809.

## NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY.

Positively commences Drawing

ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1809.

30,000 Dollars, } Highest Prizes.

20,000 Dollars, }

10,000 Dollars, }

5,000 Dollars, }

TICKETS, at Nine Dollars each, to be had at G. & R. WAITE'S Truly-Fortunate Lottery

Offices, New-York; where was sold in the LAST LOTTERY, the three Capital Prizes of

25,000 Dollars—No. 20,231

10,000 Dollars—No. 25,403

5,000 Dollars—No. 20,799

Orders for Tickets, post paid, inclosing the Cash, will be faithfully executed. WAITE'S

Weekly Prize List will be regularly forwarded to the printer of this paper.

## EDUCATION.

MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitations of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommencing her SEMINARY for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas Bodley's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board she has reduced to 80 dollars per ann. and hopes her attention will merit patronage.

N. B. No Young Lady to enter for less than six months.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

Chas. Wilkins.

By the highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre.

SALT-PETRE.

Take Notice,

That on the 17th day of April next, at the late dwelling house of Ann Taylor, dec. in Clarke county will be exposed to public sale, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a quantity of farming Utensils, Grain, one barrel of good old Brandy, one of Licure, one of Whiskey; also a number of other articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of twelve months. The purchaser giving bond with approved security, for all sums over \$4—and all sums of that amount or under, the money to be paid down.—Due attendance will be given by

George Taylor, Ex'r.

March 25th, 1809. Sw

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

HAS FOR SALE

SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

OF

CALICOES & CHINTZES,

besides a very large and handsome assortment of

British and India

GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

Just received, and for sale at this office,

Price 87 1-2 cents,

A few copies of the Life of the late

Rev. John Gano,

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Wanted immediately on hire,

Two Negroes, to wit, a boy and girl, 12 or 13

years of age. Enquire at this office.

Scott county, Oct.

TAKEN up by John Williams, one iron grey

Horse about 6 years old 14 1 2 hands high, his

head and tail whiter than the other part, no

brand perceivable. Appraised to 30 dol-

lars Caryl L. Clarke, cScc.

Scott county Jan. 13, 1809.

TAKEN up by John Linn, on Eagle Creek,

a sorrel roan mare, fourteen hands high, four

years old, appraised to fifteen dollars.

GEORGE BERRY.

TAKEN up by Peter Mafon, living near Hig-

bees, Mill, in Fayette County, a bay Mare three

years old next spring, about 14 hands high has

a star in her fore head, appraised to 25 dollars,

Given under my hand this 14th February, 1809. RICH'D. HIGGINS,



FOR SALE—Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND, lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cumberland river and sinking creek, and on the main state road, leading through the Wilderness.—There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the bottoms being equal to any in the state; and there is a considerable quantity of level high land of excellent quality. A great bargain may be had by a person who will purchase the whole tract, and a good title made to the same, after running off some inconsiderable proportion which is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of which to contain from three to four hundred acres, and to include the plantation and improvements on the road, which is considered as an excellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for a distillery. A small tract of land in the neighbourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be taken in part payment; and for terms and other particulars, application must be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON,  
Knox county, 7th May, 1868.



### Fishel & Gallatine, COPPER AND TIN SMITHS.

INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hand, a variety of STILLS of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail: Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c.

Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.  
Lexington, 11th October, 1862.—tf

FOR SALE BY  
Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Co.  
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

### LEES' Genuine Patent and Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the Cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,  
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lees' Elixir,  
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard,  
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative,  
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,  
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,  
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,  
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion,  
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water,  
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tonifacile Drops,  
Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster,  
Demask Lip Salve,  
Restorative Powder,  
For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,  
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,  
A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.—The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets Containing catalogues of cures, &c., may be had gratis at the above place of Sale, sufficient to confirm our assertions. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that the must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

Notice  
TO Officers of the additional Regiments residing within the states of Kentucky and Ohio, THAT I am authorised by the paymaster of the United States to advance to each commissioned officer residing as aforesaid two months' pay and subsistence, to be computed from the dates of their respective acceptances.

The second payments will be made to the 31st inst. and will include as well the pay of officers as recruits; that is to say—the officers from the time to which the aforesaid two months' advance shall have extended, and the recruits from the dates of enlistments.

Those second payments are to be founded on duplicate muster rolls to be exhibited by each captain; and the first payments by duplicate receipts by the respective officers to me at this place.

JAMES TAYLOR,  
New Port, Ky. 13th August, 1863.

THE Editors of News-Papers in the states of Kentucky and Ohio will please to give the foregoing a few insertions in their respective papers.

W. T. Bairdston, August, 1863.

WAS lost on Friday night, the 11th inst. at Mr. John Davis's, one and a half miles from Lexington, on Henry's mill road, a Blue Surtout Coat;

A Red Morocco Pocket Book, With a spring steel clasp, and sundry papers, which cannot be of use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the above articles to the subscriber, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, shall receive Five Dollars.

H. McIlvain.  
November 12th, 1868.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.  
JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactory, four miles north of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply before him always by him. The quality is warranted equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—His casks will all be branded with the initials of his name, to prevent impositions.

A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. & Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington. Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail, at my shop.

Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1868.

LOTS FOR SALE,  
ON that well known and beautiful spot of ground, the RACE FIELD, in Lexington. Its situation, for health and delight, is not exceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Alleghany mountains. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to become citizens of the Golden of the western world, will avail themselves of this opportunity. A generous credit will be given, and prices low to the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to

MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington,  
Agent for Mary Owen Russell.  
February 13th, 1869.

MY DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS.  
In this critical moment while the European powers are threatening our beloved country with immediate destruction, and pull down the well known standard of liberty that was planted by the valiant and warlike heroes of '76, who risked their lives and fortunes to establish our independence for the good and welfare of the rising generation. In our present and dangerous situation, it has so alarmed my feelings, as to induce me to take an active part against all invaders, as far as my weak abilities will admit of, your humble subscriber offers his services to the youth, as a teacher of the military evolutions, in the town of Lexington and its vicinity. Gentlemen who feel desirous of promoting the education, by enrolling their sons from the age of 12 to 16 years, to be taught the manual exercise, with all the different modes of marching, wheeling, forming and firing, agreeable to the plan laid down Baron Steuben. Your humble subscriber proposes teaching the different evolutions, for the sum of One Dollar per Quarter, for each scholar; they are to be equipped in uniform, to consist of a round-about coat, with red cuffs and cape, with vests and pantaloons, all made of cotton or linen of our own manufacturing, dyed a blue colour, with round hats and black cockades and feathers, ruffled shirts with black stocks or handkerchiefs, with light arms and accoutrements. If your humble subscriber meets with the approbation of a generous public, to be honoured with a sufficient number to compile a full company, they may be formed agreeable to the following plan.

Officers to be chosen by a ballot of two thirds of the company, that is one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Drummer and Fifer, one hundred rank and file; non-commissioned officers to be appointed agreeable to merit. The Company to parade every other Saturday if fair, for a drill, and whenever it is deemed necessary, to commence the first Saturday in May. All those young, gallant and warlike heroes, who are willing to be voluntarily enrolled under my command, will come forward with a ticket from their parents, guardians or masters, and give in their names, and be ready to meet on the day appointed for mulling, at twelve o'clock precisely on the public square, thence to march to the most convenient place for manoeuvring, and there to be embodied under the title of the Lexington Rangers, where good order and decorum will be expected; Liberty and Equality is the prevailing motto, and disorderly persons will be liable to expulsion.

JOHN R. SHAW,  
Drill Master.  
Lexington, Feb. 6th, 1869.

MY FRIENDS,  
BUT a few days have elapsed since I was publicly insulted in the streets of Lexington, by men who appear to be in high standing, but who are really void of feeling and good manners; and who, if they do not desist from their hostile and unprincipled conduct, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of exposing to the public view. I am ready at a moment's warning to give public satisfaction of my military abilities, before competent judges of that order, as appears it is that which those gentlemen appear to be striking at. I am particularly desirous of free communication, as I view things in a different light from those gentlemen—for they combine to pull down that ancient fabric, which has been raised at the expense of so much blood and treasure. Were I to indulge my present feelings, I might say a great deal on the subject, but let this suffice—Friends I esteem, but enemies I defy.

JOHN R. SHAW, Drill Master.  
Lexington, March 20, 1869.

STRAYED or stolen on the 4th of July last, from Andrew Harrison's, nine miles from Danville, upon the road leading to Bardonia, a BROWN MARE, six or seven years old, with long tail, a small white spot on her right hind leg, and branded Br. on her near shoulder.

Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1868.

Danl. & Charles Bradford,  
HARRISON entered into partnership in Book Binding, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on that business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, April 12.

REMOVAL.  
E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.  
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1868.

Notice.  
AFTER about three years' anxious pursuit and meditation, I have at length made a complete discovery of the Perpetual Motion in Theory, and have reduced it to practice. I will only observe that it moves by its own weight; that is to say, the more you load a wagon, the more the power is increased so as to move the wagon and its burthen. I expect to write a short treatise on the subject, which will more fully explain this most grand and important discovery. I am anxious that it should be put in practice as soon as possible, so that the public may receive the benefits resulting from this noble principle.

Henry Fenk.  
October 20th, 1868.

NEW STORE.  
THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz:

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimers, casimere and swansdowns

Marseilles waistcoats  
Rose and point blankets  
White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Coating, Bucking baze and kerseys  
Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord  
Superb prints and chintzes

Fine printed fancy cambricks  
Fine ginghams and dimities  
Calmancoes and bombazets

Gurrahs, emeries, buffas and mamoodies  
Fine shirting cotton and shirting batia  
Irish linen and lawns

India checks and calicoes  
4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin  
Cravat do. do.

Plain and twill'd coloured cambric muslin  
4-4 and 6-4 book and leno muslin  
Fine jacomet and mull mull do.

Fine crossbar'd veid'd do.  
Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs

5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls  
Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, imitation of camel's hair

India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs  
British do. do.

Real and mock Madras handkerchiefs  
Romal and pocket do.

White and coloured cotton shawls and handkerchiefs  
Ladies plain and laced cotton hose

Men's plain and laced do. do.  
Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet do, made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York

Women and children's leno caps  
Children's leather hats and bonnets  
Men's superfine London hats

Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fancy do.

Men's plain and laced English silk hose  
Assorted extra long silk gloves  
Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white veils  
Plaid and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns

Cotton do. do.  
Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and jaconet muslin dresses

Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do.

China, Satin, figured, plain and plaid lustrating and embossed ribbons

Silk and cotton cords and buttons  
Tapes, bobbins and taste

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist  
Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives  
Kitchen and cooks' knives  
Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and scissors  
An assortment of fashionable buttons  
Gold breast pins and broaches

An assortment of pins and needles  
Ivory and quill back combs  
Gilt and mahogany looking glasses

Viols and violin strings and boxes  
Painted and common snuff boxes  
Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes  
Plain kid and Morocco do.  
Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots  
Old wines and 4th proof French brandy  
Jamaica rum and cherry bounce

Loaf sugar and coffee  
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS

Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate  
Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves  
Mustard, Allum, coppers and brimstone

Prime Connecticut cheese  
Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use

Real martinique cordials  
An assortment of confectionary  
A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.  
Lexington, March 7th, 1869.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norban B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY MARE, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, fine fore armed, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1868.

Danl. & Charles Bradford,  
HARRISON entered into partnership in Book Binding, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on that business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, April 12.

STRAYED  
ON the 24th of December, from the subscriber, living on Sinking creek, Jessamine county, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, six years old, next spring, a natural trotter, a small star in his forehead, shaped thus—, some white hairs round one and perhaps both of his hind feet, branded thus L. T. his tail but thinly haired in consequence of late nicking. Whosoever will deliver said horse to me shall be well rewarded.

if \*50 Nelson Turner.  
The Kentucky Hotel.

The Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience, and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that with the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks.  
Lexington, Jan. 1st 1869.

To the Officers, Commissioned & Non-Commissioned, of Militia and Volunteers of Kentucky.

THE subscriber having been brought up in the military service from his youth, but being now too old for the militia, yet being desirous of rendering a service so essentially necessary, and being desirous of seeing the country in a better state of discipline, and having first had the approbation of the field officers in the counties near him—calls upon the officers in general, and all high spirited young men, to come forward and learn their Discipline, so that they may be ready, if called upon, to meet an enemy, as the state of affairs calls aloud for our strictest attention to this science. The manoeuvring being of more immediate use, he proposes beginning with that, the same as a regular regiment; and next, the use of arms—The subscriber offers his services on the following terms, viz: sergeants, three dollars; serjeant-majors, four dollars; and commissioned officers, five dollars per annum each; and to accommodate those at a distance, proposes to meet them at the court house, in their respective counties on certain days, of which days timely notice shall be given in the Kentucky Gazette, when fixed on.

The subscriber further proposes to meet those who wish to join the above institution on the following days and places: Flemingsburgh, April 17th; Washington 18th; Nicholas 19th; Cynthia 20th; and Paris the 21st, at twelve o'clock each day; in order to enter into arrangements for carrying the same into effect; and be it understood, each gentleman will be required to sign an obligation to pay quarterly, to secure the subscriber for his expenses and services; and in order to secure his employees, he doth hereby promise to return the money, if upon inspection by the field officers, they, as men of honor, should say he has not done them justice, according to the time, provided they meet regular and pay that attention the business requires.

N. B. The subscriber would have included Georgetown, Lexington, Winchester and Mt. Sterling—but as he had not the honour of consulting them on the subject, he declines, until an opportunity offers—without application be made from them; in which case he will do himself the honour of attending them, or any other in his bounds.

All letters, post paid, will be duly attended to, by their most obedient servant,  
Joseph Ellerbeck.

Lower Blue Lick, March 16th 1869.

Useful and Scientific Literature.  
THE SUBSCRIBER through this medium, begs leave announcing to his former patrons, and the patrons of Literature in general, that his SCHOOL will again be open for the reception of Students, on the third Monday in April next, at his School-House in Jessamine county, within half a mile of the Republican Meeting House, and within six miles of Lexington.—In which will be taught Reading, Writing, in the best manner, English Grammar, Arithmetic by the most compendious methods, Book-keeping by single and double entry, Geometry, Surveying by Latitude and Departure, Geography, with the Stereographic projection of the sphere, Gauging, Navigation, in all its varieties, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Trigonometry, with its use and application to heights and distances; the construction and use of Maps, Charts, Sines, Tangents and Logarithms, with the construction and use of a number of other Mathematical Tables, which it would be tedious to insert.

The subscriber hopes his assiduity, unwearied and indefatigable endeavours, with his unremitting attention to please in the line of his public duty, will continue to him that public spirited patronage, which he has, heretofore, with gratitude experienced, and which is, and always shall, with his most sincere and grateful acknowledgements, be duly appreciated.

The subscriber would wish to inform those who may wish to patronize him, and the patrons of Literature in general, that he has taught School for a number of years in the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine, (but most part of said time in Fayette county, nearly in the vicinity of Lexington) for some of the most reputable and respectable characters residing in said counties; and he can, without vanity, or ostentatious parade (which in the ingenuousness of his heart he detests) aver, that he has, heretofore, had the secret and innate pleasure of rendering satisfaction to a large majority of those for whom he has taught. The subscriber will be better enabled to instruct those pupils who are committed to his care & tuition, in the above mentioned Literary branches, with more ease, dispatch and facility, by the aid and assistance of his son, in the nature of an usher under him, and who is fully capacitated for such business. He therefore, can, with propriety, take in more students into his School, by having such assistance.

Terms of tuition will be made known by the subscriber to the applicants, at the time of application. The patrons of the subscriber's school are particularly requested to make application as soon as they can make it convenient. There are several respectable houses in the neighbourhood of said school, in which students can be genteelly accommodated with board, and upon reasonable terms.

St. \*6s. JAMES DALY.

FOR SALE.  
PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed by John Kiefer on the 21st day of December 1868, to the subscribers; will be exposed to sale on the second Monday in April next, at the court house of Fayette county, the following slaves, viz: a Female named Suck, a female named Jane, a boy named Aaron, a boy named Tom, a girl named Malinda, a girl named Maria, a boy named Ennis and a boy named Jacob, as also a bond executed by a responsible gentleman, to said John Kiefer on the 21st December 1868, for Four Hundred Dollars, payable on the 12th September 1869; or so much of the above property as will produce One Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, Twenty-Two Cents, and charges of sale and interest on the above sum of \$1440 22 cents, from the said 21st day of December 1868, till paid day of sale.

JOHN W. HUNT,  
ALEX. PARKER } Trustees.  
Lexington, March 25th, 1869.

THE Lady who has heretofore presided in the Washington Female Academy, being about to remove, I am authorized by the Board of Proprietors to receive propositions from any Lady who may have a wish to teach a school in this place. Those who wish to engage as a Female Teacher, will please to make their proposals to me in writing (stating particularly the different branches taught by them) on or before the first day of May next, on which day I am to make a report thereof to the proprietors, for their final determination.

BASIL DUKE, P. B. P.  
Washington, March 15, 1869.

AT the rate of \$100 per annum each, will be given as hire for twelve stout Negro Men, the privilege being vested in me at the expiration of 90 days from the commencement of the term of hire, or at some stipulated date, to purchase such of them as may appear in character adapted to my use. For these a liberal price in cash will be given. Application may be made to me at the Big Bone Lick, in Boone county.

If unobtainable upon the principle expressed, the slaves will be hired unconditional, until the 1st January next, at the rate specified. They are immediately wanted.

James Colquhoun.  
March 25th, 1869.

SADDLERY.  
BLACKALL STEPHENS, late from London, where he has transacted business for the first time in his line with full satisfaction—begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has commenced the above business opposite to Mr. Leavy's store, main street, Lexington, and trusts from the neatness of his work, to merit the approbation of those who shall favour him with their orders.

N. B. Saddles for race horses and horse's cloths made in the most elegant style.

UNEXPECTEDLY at this late period of my life, being solicited by some respectable characters in this and the neighbouring counties, to undertake the painful but pleasant task of teaching the young idea how to think, I am disposed to open on the first of May next ensuing a GRAMMAR SCHOOL; where in will be taught the Latin and Greek Classics; together with such other branches of Literature as are immediately connected with them. My terms are, Thirty three Dollars per annum, for tuition, to be paid quarterly and in advance for each scholar; or a note for the whole, payable at the expiration of the year and negotiable at the Kentucky Insurance Office. Should any gentlemen wish me to board their sons at the moderate price of Sixty-seven Dollars each per annum, they will please apply immediately, having some previous arrangements to make for their accommodation.

Adam Goodlet, Sen.  
Cane Run, Scott County,  
March 13th, 1869.

N. B. Twenty Scholars will only be admitted, and of these twelve Boarders can be received.

A. G.

BLANK BOOKS,  
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.  
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and promptly executed.

Mr. PIES, respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will commence a School for Music and Dancing, should sufficient encouragement offer. From experiencing that applause his system of tuition has universally received wherever he has hitherto taught, he flatters himself to be able to render the improvement of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instruments on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and Guitar. apply for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.

Taken up on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, by Wm. Corrick, a bay mare, five years old, branded on the near shoulder H, about twelve and a half hands high, appraised to 12 dollars before me, this 6th of December, 1868.

John C. Richardson.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, on the waters of Johnson's Fork, a bay horse, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, off hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder S, appraised to twenty-seven dollars.

William Crisensberry.  
October 22, 1868.

Taken up by David Sausley, living near the Upper Blue Lick, a grey horse, with a small bell on, four years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, shod before, and on the left hind foot; appraised to forty dollars.

Wm. G. Lawrence, J. P. C.

Taken up by Windall T. Crover, living on Cane run, Fayette county, one black mare colt, supposed to be two years old next spring, her two fore feet white and her right hind one, a star in her forehead, no brand perceivable; appraised to 16 dollars.

50¢ Richard Higgins.

Taken up on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, by Wm. Sanderlin, a brown mare, better than fourteen hands high, some saddle spots, long tail, 6 years old, appraised to 25\$. Likewise a year old brown horse colt, long tail, a little white on the off hind foot, appraised to ten dollars, before me, this 6th of December, 1868.

John C. Richardson.



SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1809.

Laws of Kentucky.

AN ACT

Altering the times of holding certain courts in this commonwealth.

Approved, February, 10, 1809.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That hereafter the circuit courts of Knox county, shall be held on the first Mondays in April, July and October, in every year, and continue six judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit court of the county of Livingston shall commence and be held on the first Mondays in April, July and October, in every year, and continue six judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit courts for the county of Warren shall commence and be held on the first Mondays in March, June and September in every year.

The circuit courts for the county of Barren, shall commence and be held on the third Mondays in March, June and September, in every year, and continue twelve judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit court of Pulaski county, at their next April and July terms, shall continue to sit twelve judicial days at each, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit courts for the county of Pendleton shall commence and be held on the third Mondays in April, July and October in each year, and shall continue six judicial days at each term if the business thereof require it.

The circuit for the county of Casey, shall commence and be held on the second Mondays in May, August and November in every year, and shall continue six judicial days at each term if the business thereof require it.

The circuit court for the county of Woodford, shall commence and be held on the first Mondays in March, June and September, in every year, and continue to sit twelve judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit court for the county of Henry, shall commence and be held on the first Monday in March in every year, and sit six judicial days, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit court for the county of Gallatin, shall commence and be held on the second Monday in April, instead of the second Monday in March in every year, and sit six judicial days, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit courts for the county of Scott, shall commence and be held on the first Mondays in April, July and October, in every year, and shall continue twelve judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit courts for the county of Campbell, shall commence and be held on the fourth Mondays in April, July and October in every year, and shall continue six judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

The circuit courts for the county of Boone, shall commence and be held on the first Mondays in May, August and November in every year, and shall continue six judicial days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, that all writs, recognizances, and every process, which are or shall be sued out, before the first term of the said courts respectively, as directed by this act, and made returnable to the terms of the said courts, as heretofore by law directed to be held, shall be returnable and returned to the first terms of the said courts respectively, as directed by this act to be held; and there shall be no discontinuance of any suit, writ, process, or motion depending, or to be made or issued in the said courts, or either of them, by reason of the alteration made by this act in the terms of holding said courts.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that the county courts of the said counties, shall after the first day of March next, be held on the same Mondays in every month in the year, in which the circuit courts are therein respectively directed by this act to be held, except the months in which the circuit courts are holden.

Sec. 4. The county court of Garrard county, shall hereafter be held on the second Mondays in each month in every year, except the months in which the circuit courts for said county are held.

The circuit court for the county of Green, shall commence on the fourth Mondays in February, May and November, in every year, and sit six judicial days at their February, and twelve days at their May and November terms, if the business thereof require it.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that the circuit court for the Nelson circuit, shall from and after the passage of this act, sit twenty-four judicial days at each term, if the business before the court shall require it; and that the last six days in each term, shall be appropriated to the trial of chancery suits alone.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, that the county of Livingston, shall be added to,

and constituted a part of the sixth judicial district, and the circuit courts for said county, shall commence on the fourth Mondays in March, June and September. The circuit courts for the county of Muhlenburgh, shall commence on the second Monday in March, June and September.

And the circuit courts for the county of Hopkins, shall commence on the third Monday in March, June and September.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the county of Caldwell shall be added to and constitute a part of the seventh judicial district, and the circuit courts for said county, shall commence on the first Monday in April, July and October, and continue one week each, if the business before them require it. And the county courts for said county, shall commence on the same day in every month, except in those months in which the circuit courts are directed by this act to be held.

All acts and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The circuit court for the county of Greenup, shall be held on the third Monday in October, instead of the third Monday in November, and shall sit six judicial days.

The circuit court for the county of Lewis, shall be held on the fourth Monday in October, instead of the fourth Monday in November, and shall sit six judicial days.

The circuit court of Mason, shall sit the second Monday in August and November, instead of the second Monday in September and December, and shall continue eighteen judicial days each, if the business thereof require it.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT

To compel the speedy adjustment of land claims.

Approved, February 9th, 1809.

Whereas the property of this commonwealth, hath been greatly checked, its improvement and settlement retarded, and its citizens continually alarmed, and often ruined in their fortunes, by reason of the interference of land claims founded or alleged to be founded on the land laws of Virginia, or of this state; as claims dormant and utterly unknown to the neighborhood, or even to the owners of land, are often brought up, not only to alarm, but eventually to cast out naked in the world, numerous settled and industrious families; as late and inferior claims to land are held up and concealed until the witnesses to establish the elder and superior title, shall be dead or removed to remote places, or until the property may have fallen into the hands of persons ignorant of the sources of proof respecting it; and as these evils instead of passing away as was once hoped with the lapse of time, are still increasing: For remedy thereof, and to fix the period to which the citizens of this state, and the proprietors of land therein, may look forward for peace to themselves, and safety to their property.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that after the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, no action at law, bill in equity, or other process, shall be commenced or sued out by any person or persons claiming land under or by an adverse interfering entry, survey, or patent, whereby to recover the possession from any person or persons, who shall have actually settled thereon, before the passage of this act; and to which he or she so settled at the time of such settlement, had a connected title in law or equity, deducible of record from the commonwealth; and where the settler, shall have acquired such title or claim after the time of the settlement made, the limitation shall begin to run only from the time of acquiring such title or claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that no action at law, bill in equity, or other process, shall be commenced or sued out by any person or persons, claiming under or by an adverse interfering entry, survey or patent, whereby to recover the title or possession of such land from him or her, who shall hereafter settle on land, to which he or she, shall at the time of such settlement made, have a connected title in law or equity, deducible of record from the commonwealth; and where the settler, shall have acquired such title or claim after the time of the settlement made; the limitation shall begin to run only from the time of acquiring such title or claim, but within seven years next after such settlement: Provided, and be it further enacted, that where possession acquired as aforesaid, hath been transmitted by sale or other legal act of conveyance, the purchaser or person holding by such conveyance, shall have the same benefit of this act, as he or she from whom the possession was derived, could have had by virtue of such possession: And provided also, that possession as aforesaid, to bar the actions or suits aforesaid, must and shall have been continued for the aforesaid term of six years next, preceding the commencement of any such suit or action. And if any one shall proceed contrary to this act, the court before whom such proceedings are had, shall adjudge double costs from the plaintiff or complainant, to the said defendant or defendants.

And whereas, it often happens, that plaintiffs or complainants make false or

feigned suggestions to evade statutes: Forwas paid, as treasurer of the state; and the considering himself as a mere stakeholder, gave bond, as treasurer of the state, to refund the money, if the final judgment of the law should be in favour of the captors.

By an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, the federal courts have no jurisdiction where the state is a defendant. In the present case, the real defendant was the state of Pennsylvania, for if her officer was sued in his public capacity (and he was amenable in no other in his bond) the state was in fact sued. Rittenhouse did not claim the money; it was claimed by the captors on the one hand, and by the state of Pennsylvania on the other. Mr. McKean, the then attorney general, therefore properly declined appearing either by defence, suggestion or otherwise, in a court which could have no jurisdiction in the cause. The proceedings of judge Peters therefore and of judge Marshall are perfectly *ex parte*. They have decided without argument either on the law or the merits. Indeed why and how it has happened that chief justice Marshall has been so very anxious to enter into an *ex parte* investigation of the merits of a case, when the merits made no part of the question before him, is a circumstance that some years ago would have been deemed very singular in a chief justice of the union. The only question before the court was, whether judge Peters's return to the mandamus of the act of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1803, was a sufficient return.

That the state of Pennsylvania was the real and only defendant in the court of judge Peters, no reasonable man can doubt, at least as it appears to us. Nor can there be a doubt of the propriety of declining all investigation before a court that had no right to entertain it. Still the puffy sum of 13,000 dollars, is not a consideration sufficient to induce the state of Pennsylvania, which now stands the great bond of union in this nation, to throw her weight into the scale of revolt; and to give irresistible force and effect to British machinations. She may retain and maintain her rights: there need be no relinquishment of principle, or improper admission of precedent, and yet the wishes of Tories be defeated. (Democratic Press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.  
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

I have received information that the Supreme Court of the United States hath ordered a preceptory mandamus to be issued in the suit of Gideon Olmstead and others, versus Elizabeth Sergeant and Eather Waters, executrixes of the late Mr. Rittenhouse, and that immediate application will be made to Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, for an execution against the persons and effects of Mrs. Sergeant and Waters, or that rather as it is an admiralty proceeding, an attachment against their persons will be the compulsory process adopted on the occasion.

By the act of the 2d of April, 1803, Mrs. Sergeant and Mrs. Waters are directed to pay a sum of money arising out of the sale of the British sloop Active, captured during the late revolutionary war, into the state treasury; with the recognition of that law, the said executrixes have complied, and now becomes my duty, agreeably to the provisions of that act, to protect the property and persons of the said executrixes, against the said process. Painful as this duty is, I am compelled, and am now making arrangements to call out a portion of the militia for that service; that being the only means in the power of the executive. As the execution of this law may produce serious difficulties, as it respects the relation between the state government and that of the United States I have thought proper to make this communication, on which the legislature can act as in their wisdom they shall think expedient.

SIMON SNIDER.

To the Hon James Engle, Esq.  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Lancaster, Feb. 27, 1809.

The preceding message from the governor is founded on a law of 1803, compelling this step to be taken, and leaving no alternative. In the first instance, therefore, the governor could do nothing but what he has done. What the legislature will ultimately do, is another question, upon whose ultimate determination we have no doubt the modern anti-federalists will be completely disappointed in their hopes and expectations. We have no hesitation in saying that Pennsylvania, however jealous of her rights, will not be found in the present crisis ranked among the disorganizing states.

That our readers may form some notion of the general question now submitted to the legislature, we shall present the following brief statement of facts.

During the revolutionary war, the British sloop Active being captured by Gideon Olmstead and others, a part of the proceeds of the prize were claimed (under existing regulations) by the state of Pennsylvania. This right was contested by the captors, and several discussions were had upon the subject, on some of which the right of Pennsylvania was acknowledged, and in others negatived. Sometime in 1802, the decree of the court of appeals underwent a revision in the district court, where judge Peters presided, and the decree was in favour of the captors.

The suit was brought against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, to whom the money claimed by the states

By an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, the federal courts have no jurisdiction where the state is a defendant. In the present case, the real defendant was the state of Pennsylvania, for if her officer was sued in his public capacity (and he was amenable in no other in his bond) the state was in fact sued. Rittenhouse did not claim the money; it was claimed by the captors on the one hand, and by the state of Pennsylvania on the other. Mr. McKean, the then attorney general, therefore properly declined appearing either by defence, suggestion or otherwise, in a court which could have no jurisdiction in the cause. The proceedings of judge Peters therefore and of judge Marshall are perfectly *ex parte*. They have decided without argument either on the law or the merits. Indeed why and how it has happened that chief justice Marshall has been so very anxious to enter into an *ex parte* investigation of the merits of a case, when the merits made no part of the question before him, is a circumstance that some years ago would have been deemed very singular in a chief justice of the union. The only question before the court was, whether judge Peters's return to the mandamus of the act of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1803, was a sufficient return.

That the state of Pennsylvania was the real and only defendant in the court of judge Peters, no reasonable man can doubt, at least as it appears to us. Nor can there be a doubt of the propriety of declining all investigation before a court that had no right to entertain it. Still the puffy sum of 13,000 dollars, is not a consideration sufficient to induce the state of Pennsylvania, which now stands the great bond of union in this nation, to throw her weight into the scale of revolt; and to give irresistible force and effect to British machinations. She may retain and maintain her rights: there need be no relinquishment of principle, or improper admission of precedent, and yet the wishes of Tories be defeated. (Democratic Press.

LANCASTER, March 14.

GIDEON ULMSTEAD'S CASE.  
On Friday last, a lengthy and luminous report on this case, drawn up by Mr. C. Smith, was read in the House of Representatives of this state, and made the order for Thursday next. The following resolutions were attached to it.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c. That as a member of the federal union, the legislature of Pennsylvania acknowledges the supremacy, and will cheerfully submit to the authority, of the general government, as far as that authority is delegated by the constitution of the United States. But whilst they yield to that authority, when exercised within constitutional limits they trust they will not be considered as acting hostile to the general government, when as guardians of the state rights, they cannot permit an infringement of those rights, by an unconstitutional exercise of power in the United States' courts.

Resolved, That in a government like that of the United States, where there are powers granted to the general government, and rights reserved to the states, it is impossible for the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, that difficulties should not sometimes arise, from a collision of powers: and it is to be lamented, that no provision is made in the constitution, for determining disputes between the general governments, by an impartial tribunal when such cases occur.

Resolved, That, from the construction the United States' courts give to their powers, the harmony of the states, if they resist encroachments on their rights, will frequently be interrupted; and if, to prevent this evil, they should, on all occasions, yield to stretches of power, the reserved rights of the states will depend on the arbitrary power of the courts.

Resolved, That should the independence of the states, as secured by the constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people, in so extensive a country, cannot long survive. To suffer the U. States' courts to decide on state rights, will, from a bias in favour of power, necessarily destroy the federal part of our government: and whenever the government of the U. States becomes consolidated, we may learn from the history of nations, what will be the event.

To prevent the balance, between the general and state governments from being destroyed, and the harmony of the states from being interrupted,



**Resolved.** That our Senators in Congress, be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure an amendment to the constitution of the United States, that an impartial tribunal may be established, to determine disputes between the general and State governments, and that they be further instructed to use their endeavours, that, in the meanwhile, such arrangements may be made, between the government of the union and of this state, as will put an end to existing difficulties.

**Resolved.** That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, together with the foregoing statement, to the executive of the United States, to be laid before Congress, at their next session: and that he be authorized and directed to correspond with the President, on the subject in controversy, and to agree to such arrangements as may be in the power of the executive to make, or that Congress may make, either by the appointment of commissioners or otherwise, for settling the difficulties between the two governments.

#### CARACCAS.

News had been received at Trinidad of a combination among several of the officers and some other principal characters, to establish an independent government in Caraccas, (Spanish Maine) but the people rose, in the cause of Ferdinand VII. and seized the revolutionists, 24 of whom had been beheaded.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Lexington, on the 31st March 1809, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

A  
Able George 2 Alexander William  
Aldby Nathaniel Arnsparger Henry  
Adkison Benjamin Anderson Thomas

B  
Banks Cuthbert Baxter Samuel  
Bosworth Benajah Berryman Samuel  
Buck Peter C. Brinoger Linvill  
Bush Charles Blackburn Miss  
Boswell Hartwell Broyles Adam  
Bryson Elizabeth Baum Peter  
Bullock William Bagley Sylvanus M.  
Buck Rodrick Blair Robert  
Berthelmy Joseph 2 Bush William T.  
Breckinridge M. H. 2 Biggs Andrew  
Brunn Andrew Barr T. T. & R.  
Byrd William Bernard John  
Beatty James Benton Erasmus  
Brimberger Michael Brock Henry  
Biles Samuel Brehm Philip  
Brookins William Burrell Miss L.

C  
Chapman John A. Chapeze Benj.  
Cloud Caleb W. Rev 2 Chrisman Joseph  
Charnley James H. Cockran Robert  
Clark James Caldwell Charles 2  
Campbell Arther Clark George  
Croftdale Abraham Catterton Robert  
Chalfant Robert Crumbaugh John  
Chatham James Catton Jas.  
Clopper Francis C. Coverdale Richard  
Crawford Hue Cugee John  
Coffman David Carter John F.  
Colquhoun J. Cook George  
Castleman Lewis

D  
Davis Danl W. Dufrey Aaron  
Danniaci James Dickerfon Thos. I.  
Davies Joseph H. 2 Dutton Jesse  
Downs Henry Dean Benjamin  
Dearborn S. H. Davis Sarah  
Doneghy Paul Dunlap John jr. 2  
Dunn James Dedman Col.  
Dayden William Darnaby John

E  
Erwin David Emmons William  
Empfon Hann

F  
Frazer Robert Fisher William  
Fleming John

G  
Gillman Benjamin I. Giraud  
Gorging John jr. Gatewood Fleming  
Garrett William Golliber Isaac  
Graham William Goodwin Willis W.  
Grayson R. H. Geoger Thomas

H  
Hunt George Hinter James  
Higbee Samuel E. Hak George  
Hall Alexander Heronamus Benjn.  
Hancock William Harrison John  
Hulton Robert Hawkins James  
Harrison Robert C. Hall George  
Hamilton Thomas Hulton James  
Hunt Jonathan Hardey Rachel  
Hite Henry Harrison Catharine  
Hopkins Jacob 2 Herndon William  
Handley James Harris John 2

J  
Jordy Frederick Jones C. R. John  
Jordan William Jackson Samuel 2  
Jacobs Nicholas

K  
Kunce John H. Kagan Patrick  
Kerr John Kindred Josiah

L  
Logan Archd. D. 2 Lincoln Thos.  
Little William Latta Matthew  
Leathers Joshua Leonard Whitehead  
Lucas Zachariah Leonard Robert  
Lemon Joseph J. Logden Capt.  
Lemon Mabella

M  
Moore Samuel M'Dovel James Jr.  
M'Lung Jane & Ra- Martin John G.  
chel M'Pheters Charles  
Martin James Maffey Samuel  
Maner William M'Kinney John Jr.  
Marshall James Mathews James  
M'Isaac Isaac M'Nemar Rev. Ri-  
Meniffee Jarrot chard  
Mason John Jr. M'Clure Henry  
M'Chord Ann Mathews Jacob  
M'Creery Robert Mathews William  
M'Donald Alexr. Morgan Samuel  
M'Dowel Samuel Monroe John  
Moore Richard H. Morrison James  
Meek Thomas Morrow Elizabeth  
Murdoch Thomas Miffid George

N  
Nicholls Thos. Owin Lawrence  
Newtall Thomas

P  
Parker James Parfith Timothy  
Polyard Prentiss John M.  
Purkins Jesse Puthuff John  
Paxton Thomas Petty John  
Parker Christian Poynts Arthur  
Porter Ephraim Price Daniel  
Peebles Thomas Price William B  
Preston Walter Capt.

R  
Rodgers John Rouse William  
Rodgers Thomas Rawlin William  
Rogers James Roberts George  
Rogers Jeremiah 2 Rebeers John  
Rogers Joseph Russell Col. Robert  
Randol John Richardson William

S  
Stone Jacob 2 Stong John  
Slivers Reuben Stampton Wliam  
Swatfel Abraham Scott William  
Shally Voluntine Smith Georg  
Stevenfon James Short Peyton 2  
Saunders John Schley Jacob 4  
Sullivan William

T  
Tandy Achillis Tomlinson Eijah  
Tilton Robert Templeman Henry  
Troutman Daniel Taylor John  
Tomlin Charles Tudor John  
Tavis Robert Turner Lewis E.  
Teague James

V  
Villars Goorger  
W  
West Thomas Winn Jefe D.  
Warren Thomas B. Willis John  
Wright Henry R. Walter John  
Willis Alexander Wickersham Sampson  
Williams Isaac Watfon Ann B.  
Wheat Perry W.

Y  
Young Leonard  
JOHN JORDAN P. M.

THE CELEBRATED, IMPORTED, AND REAL  
BRED TURF HORSE,  
**2 DRAGON.**

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse of horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in his stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the two last seasons, and will stand the ensuing under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbrey jr. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of *Forty Dollars* the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of *Thirty Dollars*; *Twenty Dollars* the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional *Ten*, shall have the privilege of the season—*Fifty Dollars* to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap, season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best pasturage, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be grain fed if required, upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoopes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America—A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.  
Lexington, March 26th, 1809.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; among this number was the *Whip*, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) & 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Clifden, four miles, carrying fifteen stone (225 lbs) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifden by Sir John Lade.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a

few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get, which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty-three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Taybe, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's *Speculator*, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, & 4 times the next, including the Oatland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers Mr. Lord's *Jenny Spinner*, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt *Miscreant*, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt *Creeper*, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; Mr. Howorth's *Tantula*, Mr. Brigg's *Phoenix*, Mr. Lockley's *Hospitality*, Lord Milington's *Fisherman*, Mr. Cosiers ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and Mr. Pauton's ch. Filley, alby Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. HAMPTON.

Woodlands, 20th Feb. 1805.  
\*DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod, his dam Juno, who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Spectator; his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the year 1805—"To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's *Hamiltonian* winning five times, Mr. Hoopes's *Peace Maker* four times, Mr. Seldon's *Lavinia* three times & *Sting* four times; Mr. Wyllies *Mast* twice, Mr. Ball's *Florizel*, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races. "Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dollars—*Hamiltonian* was sold in May last, for 2000 dollars—*Peace Maker* was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—*Lavinia* in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for *Sting*."

#### PEDIGREE.

"Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian."

#### MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.

I certify that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.

Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins, where Dragon had stood, & made a point to enquire of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

ROBT. DUDLEY.

I was at the races in Charleston, South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the outcoming they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. DOWNING.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

##### WASHINGTON COURSE.

Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000 was run for over this course two mile heats, and was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1  
J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2  
These colts are both from the same sire, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were scarcely separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the purse by hardly a length. They both bid fair to afford good sport in future.

##### FAIRFIELD RACES—MAY, 1808.

For the *Fairfield Jockey Club* cup of twenty Guineas.  
J. Hoopes's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1 1  
R. Wormley's s. m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle, 6 years old. 2 2  
Miles Seldon's ch. h. Dragon, by Dragon, 4 years old. 3 dist.  
Esme Smock's g. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 year old. 4 3  
Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years old. 5 dist.  
Time—1st heat 2 m. 53s. 2nd heat 3 m. 57s.

#### WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1 1  
Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bedford, 4 years old. 2 2  
Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old. 3 3  
Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. e. Crescent, by Star, 3 years old. 4 4  
Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Gallatin, 3 years old. 5 5  
The first heat was run in 3 m. 52s—the second heat is 3 m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles Seldon's colt by Dragon, and Wade Moseby's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the proprietors of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

The beautiful and complete native Arabian horse,  
**SELMIM,**

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELMIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.

Feb. 28th, 1809.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabia can produce, as he was presented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1808.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Virginia.  
We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Ephraim Reasley,  
William Monday,  
David Johnston.

Prince William county, Virginia, November 10, 1808.

I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1808.  
I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November; 1808.

Benjamin Boughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Tayloe esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons's of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered \$300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1809.

James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1809.

John Stone.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

John Stone.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment, or otherwise procuring two notes of hand executed by me to Benjamin Grimes, of Fayette county, in the spring of the year 1807, one for 50 dollars, the other for 100 dollars, payable in a short time after giving them—They are both paid off to said Grimes, who pretended for a considerable time after, that they were lost. To prevent innocent persons trading for them, I publish this as a caution.

Rodham Talbott.

April 1, 1809.

All persons are hereby ferwarned from purchasing of John Watkins, of Jessamine county, a Negro Girl, named Milley, as the said girl is my property, and has been only lent to the said Watkins's wife.

James Benning.

March 30, 1809.

Fayette county, sct.

Taken up by James Vance, living on Cane run, about 4 miles from Lexington, one bay stud colt, about 12 hands high, supposed to be one year old last spring, a star, no brand; appraised to \$12 before me, this 25th January, 1809.

G. R. Tompkins.

October 19th, 1809.

Taken up by Thos. Wells, on the middle fork of Raven creek, Harrison county, a black mare, seven years old, about twelve and a half hands high, a blaze face, off hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder F B, appraised to twenty dollars.

Chicbestor Chinn, j. p. H. c.